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1453

Year **1453** (**MCDLIII**) was a common year starting on Monday (link will display the full calendar) of the Julian calendar, the 1453rd year of the Common Era (CE) and *Anno Domini* (AD) designations, the 453rd year of the 2nd millennium, the 53rd year of the 15th century, and the 4th year of the 1450s decade. It is sometimes cited as the notional end of the Middle Ages by historians who define the medieval period as the time between the Fall of the Western Roman Empire and the fall of the Byzantine (Eastern Roman) Empire.

Millennium:	2nd millennium
Centuries:	14th century · **15th century** · 16th century
Decades:	1430s · 1440s · **1450s** · 1460s · 1470s
Years:	1450 · 1451 · 1452 · **1453** · 1454 · 1455 · 1456

1453 in various calendars

Gregorian calendar	1453 *MCDLIII*
Ab urbe condita	2206
Armenian calendar	902 ԹՎ ՋԲ
Assyrian calendar	6203
Balinese saka calendar	1374–1375
Bengali calendar	860
Berber calendar	2403
English Regnal year	31 Hen. 6 – 32 Hen. 6
Buddhist calendar	1997
Burmese calendar	815
Byzantine calendar	6961–6962
Chinese calendar	壬申年 (Water Monkey) 4149 or 4089 — *to* — 癸酉年 (Water Rooster) 4150 or 4090

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Events

January–December

- April – Tarabya and Studius are taken by the Ottoman Empire, in preparation for the assault on Constantinople, as are the Prince Islands, by the Ottoman fleet under Admiral Baltaoglu.
- April 6–May 29 – Siege and Fall of Constantinople: The Ottoman Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror ends the Byzantine (or Eastern Roman) Empire after more than a thousand years, by capturing the capital, Constantinople (modern-day Istanbul).[1] Mortars are (perhaps) used in battle for the first time in this action. The consequent closure of the traditional overland route from Western Europe to the Far East, and need to identify new maritime routes, leads to the Age of Discovery, and ends the Middle Ages.[2]
- May 22 – May 1453 lunar eclipse, a partial eclipse, is visible during the siege of Constantinople.
- July 17 – Battle of Castillon: In the last pitched battle of the Hundred Years' War, the French under Jean Bureau defeat the English under the Earl of Shrewsbury, who is killed.

- July 23 – Battle of Gavere in Flanders: Philip the Good, Duke of Burgundy, is victorious over the rebels of Ghent, leading to surrender of their city and the end of the Revolt of Ghent.
- October 19 – The French recapture Bordeaux, ending the Hundred Years' War and leaving the English retaining only Calais on French soil.
- October 28 – Ladislaus the Posthumous is crowned King of Bohemia, although George of Poděbrady remains in control of the government.
- November 10 – Sejo of Joseon kills his enemy General Kim Jong-seo and gains control of the government in Joseon Korea (where this rebellion is called *Gyeyujeongnan*).

Births

- January 1 – Bernardin Frankopan, Croatian nobleman, diplomat and soldier (d. 1529)
- February 6 – Girolamo Benivieni, Florentine poet (d. 1542)
- March 2 – Johannes Engel, German doctor, astronomer and astrologer (d. 1512)
- March 3 – Philip II, Count of Waldeck-Eisenberg (1486–1524) (d. 1524)
- March 25 – Giuliano de' Medici, co-ruler of Florence with Lorenzo de' Medici (d. 1478)
- April 18 – Margaret of Brandenburg, abbess of the Poor Clares monastery at Hof (d. 1509)
- May 13 – Mary Stewart, Countess of Arran, Scottish princess (d. 1488)
- June 10 – Francesco Soderini, Catholic cardinal (d. 1524)
- September 1 – Gonzalo Fernández de Córdoba, Spanish general and statesman (d. 1515)
- October 13 – Edward of Westminster, Prince of Wales (d. 1471)
- November 13 – Christoph I, Margrave of Baden-Baden (1475–1515) (d. 1527)
- November 17 – Alfonso, Prince of Asturias (d. 1468)
- *date unknown* – Jacob Obrecht, Flemish composer (d. 1505)
- *probable* – Afonso de Albuquerque, Portuguese admiral (d. 1515)

Deaths

- February 28 – Isabella, Duchess of Lorraine (b. 1400)
- May 29
  - Constantine XI Palaiologos, last Byzantine Emperor (b. 1405)
  - Athanasius II of Constantinople, Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople

Coptic calendar	1169–1170
Discordian calendar	2619
Ethiopian calendar	1445–1446
Hebrew calendar	5213–5214
Hindu calendars	
- *Vikram Samvat*	1509–1510
- *Shaka Samvat*	1374–1375
- *Kali Yuga*	4553–4554
Holocene calendar	11453
Igbo calendar	453–454
Iranian calendar	831–832
Islamic calendar	856–857
Japanese calendar	Kyōtoku 2 (享徳２年)
Javanese calendar	1368–1369
Julian calendar	1453 *MCDLIII*
Korean calendar	3786
Minguo calendar	459 before ROC 民前459年
Nanakshahi calendar	−15
Thai solar calendar	1995–1996
Tibetan calendar	阳水猴年 (male Water-Monkey) 1579 or 1198 or 426 — *to* — 阴水鸡年 (female Water-Rooster) 1580 or 1199 or 427

- Theophilos Palaiologos, Byzantine grammarian, humanist and mathematician. Cousin of Constantine XI.
- Demetrios Palaiologos Metochites, last governor of Constantinople
- şehitÇelebi, Ottoman prince (b. 1412)

- June 1
  - Çandarli Halil Pasha, Ottoman grand vizier
  - Giovanni Giustiniani, Italian captain
- June 2 – Álvaro de Luna, Duke of Trujillo, Constable of Castille
- June 3 – Loukas Notaras, last *megas doux* of the Byzantine Empire (b. 1402)
- June 4 – Andronikos Palaiologos Kantakouzenos, last Grand Domestic of the Byzantine Empire
- July 17
  - Dmitry Shemyaka, Grand Prince of Moscow
  - John Talbot, 1st Earl of Shrewsbury, English military leader
- July 20 – Enguerrand de Monstrelet, French chronicler
- October 13 – Jacob, Margrave of Baden-Baden (1431-1453) (b. 1407)
- December 24 – John Dunstaple, English composer (b. 1390)
- Demetrius III, former co-king of Georgia (b. c. 1413)

Benjamin-Constant: The Entry of Mehmed II into Constantinople

Sultan Mehmed II's entry into Constantinople, Fausto Zonaro (1854–1929)

Battle of Castillon

References

1. "What Happened In 1453" (http://www.hisdates.com/years/1453-historical-events.html). *Hisdates*. Retrieved August 8, 2017.
2. Crowley, Roger (2006). *Constantinople: The Last Great Siege, 1453*. Faber. ISBN 0-571-22185-8. (reviewed by Foster, Charles (September 22, 2006). "The Conquest of Constantinople and the end of empire" (https://web.archive.org/web/20070327061447/http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G1-155920054.html). *Contemporary Review*. Archived from the original on March 27, 2007. "It is the end of the Middle Ages") (Archived Link)

Konstantinos XI

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